Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 3, the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 9, the paragraph beginning on page 22, line 24, the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 1, the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 11, the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 21, the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 27, the paragraph beginning at page 24, line 5, the paragraph beginning at page 24, line 14, the paragraph beginning at page 24, line 22 as shown below.

Paragraph beginning at page 2, line 3:

In the PSOLA method, at first, a waveform is clipped out with its peak point of M as a center using a Hanning window as shown in Fig. 23. Next, the clipped waveforms are overlapped until their pitch lengths agree with the target pitch length. The width of the Hanning window for filtering is set in such a way that the clipped waveforms will be overlapped by one half. Thus, pitch can be converted to minimize the generation of undesirable frequency components. Therefore, if pitch is converted by modifying ~~fundaemental~~ fundamental frequency using the PSOLA method, the intonation can be controlled.

Paragraph beginning at page 15, line 9:

Then, the CPU 30 modifies the sample speech waveform obtained from the speech database 48 for each syllable so that its contour of amplitude may conform to the contour of amplitude determined in steps ~~S7of~~ S7 of Fig. 5 (step S10 in Fig. 6).

Paragraph beginning on page 22, line 24:

The speech synthesis device ~~according to claims 1 and 3 is~~ may be characterized by comprising pitch converting means for converting pitch by means of processing a segment of a waveform in which the waveform is converging on a minus peak during a periodical unit of speech waveform data.

Paragraph beginning at page 23, line 1:

The speech synthesis device ~~according to claim 6 is~~ may be characterized by providing the largest processing value at around zero crossing point and the smaller value at the farther from zero crossing point, within the segment in which waveform is converging on the minus peak.

Paragraph beginning at page 23, line 11:

The speech synthesis device ~~according to claim 7 is~~ may be characterized by shortening or lengthening pitch by means of compressing or extending waveform along the time axis in the segment in which the waveform is converging on the minus peak.

Paragraph beginning at page 23, line 21:

The speech synthesis device ~~according to claim 8 is~~ may be characterized by performing waveform processing at around zero crossing point within the segment where the waveform is

converging on the minus peak. Therefore, processing can be performed in the segment that is less affected due to rather small amplitude.

Paragraph beginning at page 23, line 27:

The speech synthesis device ~~of claim 9 is~~ may be characterized by performing waveform processing at around zero crossing point by means of either inserting a substantial zero value segment to lengthen pitch or of eliminating a substantial zero value segment to shorten pitch.

Paragraph beginning at page 24, line 5:

The pitch converting method for speech waveform ~~according to claim 11 is~~ may be characterized in that pitch conversion is performed by way of processing waveform in the segment in which the waveform is converging on the minus peak during the periodical unit of speech waveforms.

Paragraph beginning at page 24, line 14:

The speech processing device ~~according to claim 12 is~~ may be characterized by modifying at least any one of amplitude, fundamental frequency or duration of speech with using corresponding icons or switches of the up arrow, the down arrow, the right arrow, or the left arrow.

Paragraph beginning at page 24, line 22:

The speech processing device ~~according to claim 14 is~~ may be characterized by assigning the up arrow at least to raise fundamental frequency and the down arrow at least to lower fundamental frequency. Therefore, the present invention provides an easy-to-use, intuitive user interface for pitch conversion processing.